

RINGKASAN

DINDA SITI FADILLAH CHAERUNISSA. Penelitian ini berjudul “Konsumsi dan Koefisien Cerna Bahan Kering Domba Lokal Yang Diberi Pakan Jerami Padi Amoniasi Dan Konsentrat Yang Disuplementasi Tepung Daun Waru”. Pelaksanaan penelitian dilaksanakan di U.D. Sapi Amanah Farm di Desa Datar, Kecamatan Sumbang, Kabupaten Banyumas. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji pengaruh tepung daun waru pada pakan domba yang diberi jerami padi amoniasi mengandung probiotik.

Materi yang digunakan untuk penelitian di antaranya adalah dua belas ekor domba lokal jantan yang berumur dua tahun dengan bobot badan rata-rata $29,5 \pm 2,5$ kg. Pakan yang diberikan adalah jerami padi yang diamoniasi urea yang ditambah aditif onggok dan probiotik, serta konsentrat, konsumsi BK pada domba sebesar 4% dari bobot hidup. Pemberian konsentrat dilakukan 2 kali yaitu pada pukul 07.00 dan 15.00 WIB. Perlakuan yang diuji adalah penambahan tepung daun waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) dengan dosis 0%, 0,24%, dan 0,48% yang berturut-turut W0, W1, W2 dari BK konsentrat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode eksperimental yang dirancang sesuai rancangan acak lengkap. Setiap perlakuan diulang sebanyak empat kali. Variabel yang diukur konsumsi dan pencernaan bahan kering dengan metode koleksi total. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Orthogonal Polinomial.

Analisis variansi menunjukkan bahwa penambahan tepung daun waru berpengaruh nyata ($P < 0,05$) terhadap konsumsi bahan kering, akan tetapi tidak nyata ($P > 0,05$) terhadap pencernaan bahan kering. Uji orthogonal polinomial menunjukkan bahwa penambahan tepung daun waru menghasilkan respon kuadratik dengan persamaan $Y = 967,85 - 1569,18X + 3803,70X^2$ ($r^2 = 87,49\%$). Konsumsi bahan kering terendah pada dosis 0,24%. Penambahan tepung daun waru ini tidak direkomendasikan untuk memperbaiki pencernaan bahan kering.

Kata Kunci : *hibiscus tiliaceus*, daun, bahan-kering, domba

SUMMARY

DINDA SITI FADILLAH CHAERUNISSA. This research is entitled "Consumption And Digestibility Coefficient Of Dry Matter Of Local Sheep Fed Amoniated Rice Straw And Concentrates Supplemented With Waru Leaf Meal". The research was carried out at Amanah Cattle Farm in Datar Village, Sumbang District, Banyumas Regency. This study aimed to examine the effect of waru leaf flour on sheep feed given ammoniated rice straw containing probiotics.

The material used for the study included twelve male local sheeps aged two years with an average body weight of 29.5 ± 2.5 kg. The feed was rice straw which was diamoniated with urea which was added with additives of onggok and probiotics which were fed by adlibitum, and the concentrate feed was 4% of body weight. Feeding is done twice, namely at 07.00 and 15.00 WIB. The treatments tested were the addition of waru (*Hibiscus tilliaceus*) leaf flour with different doses W0, W1, and W2 (0%, 0.24%, and 0.48%) of the weight of the concentrate. This study used an experimental method using a completely randomized design. Each treatment was repeated four times. Variables measured were consumption and digestibility of dry matter by the total collection method. The data obtained were analyzed using variance analysis and continued with Orthogonal Polynomial tests.

Variance analysis showed that the addition of waru leaf flour significantly ($P < 0.05$) on dry matter consumption, but not significantly ($P > 0.05$) on the digestibility of dry matter. Orthogonal polynomial tests showed that the addition of waru leaf flour resulted in a quadratic response with the equation $Y = 967.85 - 1569.18X + 3803.70X^2$ ($r^2 = 87.49\%$). The lowest consumption of dry matter at a dose of 0.24%. The addition of waru leaf flour is not recommended to improve dry matter digestibility.

Keyword : *hibiscus tilliaceus*, leaf, dry-matter, sheep